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WEATHER  
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## RUSSIAN FORCES ARE DRIVEN BACK ON 56-MILE FRONT

Austro-German Armies Continue to Press Their Advantage in Center

FIGHTING IS RESUMED  
ALONG ENTIRE FRONT

In South, Czar's Soldiers Battle Desperately to Regain Initiative.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN WEST

Germans Continue Their Zeppelin Raids Over East Coast of England.

## Armies Are Active on Every Front

HARD fighting is in progress along the eastern front, as well as in France. Germany has made another air raid on the London district, loss of life and material damage resulting. Heavy fighting has been going on in Gallipoli, the troops on land being assisted by the fleet.

On the Galician front, running from Radzivilow to Podkamien, the Russians, according to Vienna, have been forced to retreat on a line of fifty-six miles to behind the River Ikva. The Russians, however, are on the offensive and giving hard battle to the Teutons along the Sereth and south of Tarnopol.

In Courland, in the region of Peldschablow, the Germans are making progress in the fighting directed toward the capture of Riga. Farther south, in addition to the capture of Wolkowysk, a railway junction east of Bialystok, the Teutons on various sectors are continuing their gains.

VIENNA, September 8 (via London).—In the fighting near Podkamien, on the Russo-Galician frontier, and Radzivilow, in Russia, the Russians have been forced to retreat on a front of about fifty-six miles, according to the official communication issued by the Austrian War Office to-day.

FIGHTING IS INTENSE  
ALONG EASTERN FRONT

LONDON, September 8.—Almost simultaneously with the announcement that Emperor Nicholas personally had replaced Grand Duke Nicholas as commander of the Russian forces, the fighting along the eastern frontier has been resumed with great intensity. In the south the Russians are making determined efforts to regain the initiative, while in the center the Austro-German armies continue to increase their advantage.

Von Hindenburg and his commanders in Courland still are being denied their objective, the Dvina River, while Von Mackensen and the Austrian generals at the other end of the line are engaged in opposing the Russian offensive. In the center Von Elchshorn and Prince Leopold are pushing forward and, according to Berlin, have occupied Wolkowysk, an important railway junction immediately east of Bialystok. It is for the railways the Germans now are fighting, for when the autumn rains turn a great part of the country into an impassable morass they will need them to keep their armies supplied.

ANOTHER DAY OF HEAVY  
ARTILLERY ENGAGEMENTS

Another day of heavy artillery engagements is recorded on the western front, where also there has been a series of air raids, as well as a bombardment of German coast batteries by the British fleet.

The Italians claim to have captured several Austrian positions on the Cadore frontier. On the rest of the Austro-Italian front artillery actions continue.

Long-distance fighting appears also to be a feature of the operations in the Dardanelles, where, according to Constantinople, the Turks have successfully bombarded the allies' positions at Anafarta and Seddul-Bahr.

ANOTHER ZEPPELIN RAID  
IS MADE ON ENGLAND

LONDON, September 8.—For the second time within twenty-four hours German Zeppelins have raided England. The casualties of the second raid, which occurred shortly after midnight of Wednesday, have not been officially announced. The casualties of the first raid—that of Tuesday night—were announced by the press bureau as thirteen killed and forty-six injured.

Of the killed, twelve were women and children, as were thirty of the injured. The second raid was forecast in an Amsterdam dispatch received here during Wednesday afternoon. It announced that three airships had passed over Dordrecht, in South Holland, and were traveling in the direction of the English coast.

Concerning this raid, the press bureau issued the following announcement: "Hostile aircraft visited the eastern counties and the London district Wednesday night and dropped incendiary and explosive bombs. At midnight a few casualties had been reported and some fires, which were then well under control."

"The number of casualties will be communicated through the press in the course of the day."

## Justice Is Hampered by Grand Jury 'Leaks' in Hopewell Cases

Break Between Sheriff and Coroner Confirms Reports That Secrecy Is Violated.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

PETERSBURG, VA., September 8.—That "leaks" from the grand jury room at Prince George Courthouse have hampered the administration of justice in connection with the investigation of lawlessness at Hopewell is indicated by developments which have come to light within the last few days.

In one of the leading hotels of this city on Monday afternoon Sheriff W. E. Boisseau, of Prince George County, publicly accused Dr. James H. Hargrave, of Hopewell, county coroner, of making statements before the grand jury regarding the sheriff's conduct at the powder-plant town, which the chief peace officer of the county declared were absolutely false. Only the intervention of Deputy Sheriff Hawthorne, of Prince George, and other friends prevented an exchange of blows, or perhaps more serious trouble.

DECLARES SHERIFF KNEW  
OF LAW VIOLATIONS

The statements attributed to Coroner Hargrave by the sheriff were to the effect that Boisseau knew that liquor and other intoxicants were being sold at Hopewell previous to the revelations which led to the removal of the former police force on August 3 and the subsequent grand jury probe. It was asserted that the grand jury had been told that the sheriff had drunk intoxicants in the Hopewell Hotel on at least one occasion during the month of July, and that the drinks were paid for by the agent for a Baltimore brewery, who had his headquarters in Hopewell.

Sheriff Boisseau denounced the statements which, he said, had been made by the coroner as absolutely false, and in plain words told Dr. Hargrave that he was a "liar." Deputy Hawthorne stepped between the two men, and by standers it appeared that a fight would have started then and there but for the timely interference of the officer, who is a husky man of six feet. The sheriff handed his pistol to a friend and afterwards remarked that "in the woods" or any other place the latter might name and they would settle the matter. The two men were separated into different groups of their friends, but neither left the hotel for an hour or more. Attempts to patch up their differences proved absolutely futile. Each officer showed his resentment of the other's attitude. The sheriff was plainly incensed and intimated knowledge of certain acts on the part of the coroner.

BREAK IS BELIEVED  
TO CONFIRM REPORTS

The break between the sheriff and the coroner is regarded as confirmation of well-authenticated reports that the secrecy of the grand jury in session at Prince George Courthouse since August 9 had been violated on more than one occasion. Men involved in the Hopewell investigation are said to have been given an undue advantage over the attorneys for the Commonwealth. To what extent these so-called "leaks" have gone is not known definitely at this time, but there is reason to believe that there have been systematic disclosures which have operated to give men whom the grand jury might indict an opportunity to cover their tracks or escape arrest altogether.

Dr. Hargrave was a witness before the grand jury last week—on a day previous to last Friday, when the body did not go to its room, although all the members are reported to have been present during the day. Several witnesses had been summoned to appear and give evidence upon which the Commonwealth expected to base indictments. No witnesses were called to go before the grand jury, however, and a recess was taken until Tuesday, September 14, to which day court adjourned on Saturday afternoon.

The law of Virginia, governing the conduct of grand jury investigations, is exceedingly strict. No one is permitted to enter the room in which the sessions are being held except witnesses whom the foreman may call and those only who have been sworn in open court. The Commonwealth's attorney may go only as far as the door, when called to give advice on questions of law.

SECRECY OF GRAND JURY  
EMPHASIZED BY COURT

The secrecy which is supposed to surround the grand jury's deliberations was emphasized on the first day of the special term of the Circuit Court of Prince George, convened by Judge Jesse F. West, to investigate lawlessness at Hopewell. Attorneys representing several men held for the action of the grand jury in connection with the bribery and graft revelations in the mushroom city, learned that attorneys for the Commonwealth purposed sending a stenographer into the grand jury room to take in shorthand the evidence of important witnesses. They immediately called Judge West's attention to the intentions of the prosecution and stated the law, forbidding such practice as was said to be contemplated. The Commonwealth abandoned the plan.

Just how Sheriff Boisseau learned of the statements said to have been made by Dr. Hargrave to the grand jury regarding the officer's knowledge of conditions at Hopewell is not known. The sheriff would not say. The coroner told friends that he had been asked certain questions by the foreman, A. N. Cocks, but what replies he made were not revealed by him.

Dr. Hargrave and Boisseau families have been residents of Prince George for years, and the coroner and sheriff

(Continued on Third Page.)

## WARSAW FEELS HEAVY HAND

More Than 400 of Most Prominent Citizens Are Arrested and Sent to Germany.

PETROGRAD, September 8 (via London).—A prominent Polish lawyer, who escaped from Warsaw after its capture by the Germans, made the following statement to-day:

"Two days after the Germans entered the city more than 400 of the most prominent citizens who remained were arrested without warning or interrogation and sent to Germany. About 700 families were deprived of their heads and of knowledge of their whereabouts. Arrests continued daily. The only known reason was that the names of the victims appeared on a list compiled by informers and sent to Germany months ago."

"The Germans displayed their usual thoroughness. Three temporary bridges were thrown across the Vistula; the electric light, gas and water plants were restored; there was early evidence of industrial activity; a house-to-house search was made and every copper vessel was confiscated; metal was stripped from any places in which it had been left; articles of wool were gathered similarly."

"Hundreds of men who previously had worked in factories were given the choice of internment in Germany or labor for wages at the Krupp works. Every day sees the departure of men who prefer forced labor to compulsory idleness in Germany or work in the trenches."

## INCREASE IS ENORMOUS

This Country's Export of Munitions of War Now Getting Into Full Swing.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—American exports of war supplies are increasing enormously, now that converted munitions plants are getting into full swing. Figures made public to-night by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce show that shipments of horses, mules, automobiles, aeroplanes and explosives, all classed as war supplies, aggregated nearly \$50,000,000 in July.

The principal increase, compared with June exports, was in the classification of "all other explosives," including shells and other ammunition of special manufacture, which jumped from \$5,311,929 to \$3,329,302. Automobiles, the only item to show a material decrease, dropped from \$14,500,000 to \$11,600,000.

Horses and mules to the value of \$12,600,000 were exported in July, as against \$10,500,000; 138 aeroplanes, valued at \$850,836, were shipped, compared with sixty-two machines, worth \$283,212, in June. July exports of cartridges were valued at \$2,427,781, against \$1,100,559, a slight increase, and of gun powder, \$4,567,929, compared with \$3,234,549 in June.

## ANARCHISTS ARRESTED

Germans Alleged to Have Formulated Plot to Kill Roumanian Statesmen in Bucharest.

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] PARIS, September 8.—France Daily publishes the following dispatch from Bucharest:

"Two cases filled with dynamite cartridges were found in a German exporting establishment. An investigation showed that these cartridges were sent to Bucharest from the Royal Dynamite factory at Opladen, Prussia, to be used in a series of attempts upon the lives of Roumanian statesmen favorable to the quadruple entente, and also in blowing up railway and military depots in the event of Roumanian mobilization. German anarchists were involved in the plot, and several have been arrested."

## LIVES LOST ON COAST

Reports Indicate That Many Victims Were Claimed to Recent Hurricane Off Florida.

TAMPA, FLA., September 8.—Reports reaching here to-day indicate that a number of lives were lost in the recent hurricane on the Florida coast. Eight of the crew of the schooner John G. Whilden, ashore at Port St. Joe, are missing. The schooner Gerlie, with nine aboard, was last seen Friday with masts gone and helpless. A diving boat of the sponge fisher Beatrice, bearing four men, has been missing since last week.

## TWO SUSPECTS HELD

Men Under Arrest in Chicago Believed to Be Implicated in Hold-Up of Mrs. Armour.

CHICAGO, September 8.—Two suspects were arrested to-day in the search for the two men who on Monday night held up and robbed Mrs. J. Ogden Armour in her home and escaped with currency and jewelry valued at more than \$3,000. Merrill Reeves, arrested yesterday, was released when Mrs. Armour declared that he was not one of the two men sought.

## PEARY OFFERS SERVICES

Discoverer of North Pole Writes Daniels He'd Like to Be of Service to Navy Department.

PORTLAND, ME., September 8.—Robert E. Peary, who was retired by act of Congress with the rank of rear-admiral in recognition of his discovery of the North Pole in 1909, to-day offered his services to the Navy Department for any duty he may be called upon to perform. The offer was made in a letter to Secretary Daniels.

## DR. DUMBA AWAITS LANSING VERDICT

But He Is Not Perturbed Sufficiently to Quit His Activities.

EVEN SEEKS CO-OPERATION

Asks Labor Department to Find Jobs for His Striking Munition Workers.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—Dr. Constantin Dumba, the Austro-Hungarian ambassador, left late to-day for the summer embassy at Lenox, Mass., to await word from Secretary Lansing whether the United States government is satisfied with his explanation of his intercepted letter to Vienna outlining plans for withdrawing Austro-Hungarian labor and handicapping American munition plants. The ambassador's statement to Mr. Lansing yesterday that he was acting under instructions from his government in all that he planned to do, apparently has made the affair a diplomatic issue far more serious than a mere question of ethics or propriety involving only Dr. Dumba himself.

SILENCE ON SUBJECT  
OBSERVED AT WHITE HOUSE

Silence on the subject was observed again to-day at the White House and State Department, and so far as is known, no decision has been reached.

The President, carrying the cable copy of the ambassador's letter, walked over to the State Department during the morning, surprised Secretary Lansing in his office, and spent fifteen minutes discussing the situation. It was the first time a President has done such a thing since Spanish War days.

Before leaving Washington, Ambassador Dumba called at the Labor Department to seek co-operation in his program for providing new employment for workmen who are expected to walk out of the munitions plants. Secretary Wilson was not in his office, but he talked with Acting Secretary Denham. It is no secret in official circles that the administration would not countenance any sort of participation in such a movement.

It is understood the ambassador proposes to go ahead with his plans without regard to the attitude of the American government.

VIENNA CALLS UPON  
ITS SUBJECTS TO OBEY

At the embassy to-day it was emphasized that the only step so far ordered in the instructions from Vienna was the issuance of a proclamation calling upon all Austro-Hungarian subjects to obey the decrees of their government against aiding in the manufacture of war munitions for the enemy.

A similar decree was issued some time ago by Germany, though it attracted little comment. It is stated that soon after the decree was proclaimed, most of the Germans employed in munition plants, chiefly in executive or scientific departments, quietly sought other positions without waiting for urging through diplomatic agencies.

## COMPANY IS REORGANIZED

Formal Announcement Is Made of New Financial Steps Taken by Du Pont Powder Makers.

WILMINGTON, DEL., September 8.—Financial reorganization of the Du Pont Powder Company, in accordance with recently announced plans, was accomplished to-day. The directors of the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Co. held a meeting at which all the assets and business of the company were sold to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., it was announced.

"The purchasing company," an official statement said, "was recently incorporated with a capital of \$240,000,000 under the laws of Delaware. The reorganization meetings were held to-day at which the directors and officers were elected. The directors of the new company are the same as those of the old company."

"The new company will take possession of the assets and business as of October 1, 1915, and will assume and discharge all the liabilities of the old company, including the bonus, pension, benefit and welfare plans of the old company. The effect is merely a financial reorganization of the business."

Pierre S. du Pont is president.

## BORROW TRENCH TACTICS

Three Yeggmens Erect Barbed Wire About Bank Before Proceeding to Blow Safe.

JEFFERSON OKLA., September 8.—Tactics borrowed from the trench warfare in Europe enabled three robbers to loot the Farmers' State Bank here early to-day. Before entering the bank, the men broke into a hardware store and procured several coils of barbed wire, with which they erected entanglements about the bank.

Four charges of explosives were used to wreck the safe. The fire aroused the townspeople, but before the citizens could devise a way of overcoming the wire barrier, the robbers had taken \$2,600 and escaped in a motor car.

Posses followed them as far as Hunnewell, Kans., but they lost the trail.

## SHAKE-UP AT ANNAPOLIS

Secretary Daniels Announces General Reorganization of Naval Academy on September 20.

WASHINGTON, September 8.—Secretary Daniels to-day announced a general reorganization of the forces of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Heads of nearly all departments were ordered detached for duty elsewhere, effective on September 20. The reorganization is a result of the recent investigation of the academy.

## ARABIC IS SUNK IN SELF-DEFENSE

That Is Germany's Official Excuse for Destruction of Liner.

NOTE HANDED TO GERARD

It Is Based on Report Made by Commander of Submarine.

BERLIN, September 8 (via London, September 9).—Germany's note to the United States concerning the sinking of the White Star Line steamer Arabic by a German submarine was delivered to American Ambassador Gerard last night.

The note ascribes the destruction of the liner to an act of self-defense on the part of the submarine, expresses Germany's deep regret that American lives were lost and offers to refer the questions of reparation and compensation to The Hague for adjustment.

The note reveals in detail the instructions to submarine commanders concerning their treatment of liners. They are ordered not to attack a passenger steamer except in case of an attempt to escape after it is ordered to halt or unless its actions indicate an intention to attack the submarine.

The submarine commander, according to his report concerning the sinking of the Arabic, said he believed the Arabic was about to attack him. German naval experts declare submarines cannot do otherwise than act in self-defense when every merchantman, from liner down to fishing smack, is a presumptive enemy, and perhaps carrying guns and ready to seize any opportunity to attack the vulnerable submarine by gunfire or by ramming.

COMMANDER REPORTS  
SINKING OF ARABIC

BERLIN, September 8 (via London).—The commander of a German submarine which has returned to its base has reported to the admiralty that he torpedoed the liner Arabic in the belief that the Arabic's action indicated she was about to attack the submarine, and that he fired in self-defense.

The submarine commander said his boat was engaged in destroying a freighter when the Arabic was sighted. The submarine then was on the surface.

The Arabic, the commander declared, swung around and headed toward the freighter, as if to attack the submarine. The commander remained in doubt as to her intentions when she changed her course a few points, but still kept headed in direction bringing her nearer to the scene.

The submarine commander said he continued to observe the actions of the liner until he saw her again change her course and head directly for the submarine, as if she had sighted the undersea boat.

Then the commander, believing his craft in danger, he declared, submerged and fired a torpedo.

NEWS COMMUNICATED TO  
AMBASSADOR GERARD

This news was communicated immediately to Ambassador Gerard for transmission to Washington. Prior to receipt of the report of the submarine's commander, admiralty officials believed the submarine had been lost. No reason for her delay in returning to port has been given.

A high foreign office official, discussing the case with the Associated Press, said the submarine commander evidently had adequate reasons for believing he was about to be attacked, and was justified in taking steps to save his boat and crew.

CONFIDENTIAL HESPERIAN  
WAS NOT TORPEDOED

Persons in a position to speak with authority here assert positively their conviction that the Hesperian was not torpedoed by a German submarine; at least, under the conditions thus far described.

Although authorized quoted comment is withheld for the time, the positiveness of the opinions expressed informally by individuals who may be assumed to have authoritative information is noteworthy. In these quarters it is believed the Hesperian must have struck a mine or possibly was destroyed by some agency from within; that it may be regarded as certain she was not torpedoed by a German submarine under the conditions set forth in press dispatches and in accounts given by passengers.

ATTENTION IS GIVEN  
CASE OF HESPERIAN

WASHINGTON, September 8.—Germany's communication in regard to the sinking of the Arabic is expected here within a few hours, in view of press dispatches announcing that a submarine commander had reported he torpedoed the Arabic because he thought she intended to attack him.

Meantime, attention is being given the Hesperian case. Secretary Lansing to-day cabled Ambassador Gerard, at Berlin, asking that he report any information available there. Although all reports from London declare the Hesperian was torpedoed, the belief that she struck a mine still is prevalent in naval circles here, and at the State Department no conclusion has been reached.

No confirmation has been received so far, of reports that an American named Wolf, a member of the crew, was lost with the Hesperian. It was pointed out that the situation would not be changed if this proved to be true. The American government has taken the ground that the placing of American lives in jeopardy by illegal acts is as grave an offense as the actual destruction of life. Neither would the case be altered by the fact that Wolf was a member of the crew, instead of a passenger.

## DUKE BURIED IN MINOR POST



Grand Duke Nicholas  
UNDERMUNDED UNDERWOOD

## BUREAUCRACY SMASHED BY ACTION OF EMPEROR

He Has Cast Aside Old Russian Regime With Its Lennings Toward Teutonism.

SPEAKS BOLDLY AND BRAVELY

Breaks With State Practices and Strengthens Promises of Freedom Made in His Name—Happiest Results Expected From His Stand.

By GEORGES CLEMENCEAU,  
Former Premier of France.

PARIS, September 8.—The Czar's action in placing himself at the head of the army is of tremendous importance and significance. The first intimation that the Czar had cast aside the Russian bureaucracy was contained in his speech to the technical committee when he offered his personal aid to the men who represent spontaneously all the political and business forces of Russia.

What we must note is that even before the men of the defensive machine got to work Germany has sustained a defeat, not only because her armies, temporarily victorious, thanks to Russian bureaucracy, will soon butt against a defensive organization of the entire Russian people, but because the misdeeds of the old Russian regime were chiefly produced by German influences working in irresponsible circles of the Russian court.

INFLUENCE IS BROUGHT  
ON IMPERIAL ENTOURAGE

It would take too long to indicate when and how these influences were exerted in seizing the posts of honor at court which enabled them to bring their influence to bear on the imperial entourage. Berlin has always been helped by her secret diplomacy, which has been devoted to bolstering up absolutism against liberty.

The Austro-German press has not failed to denounce the short-comings of the Russian Governor of Galicia, who got his inspiration from the violent policy of the Kaiser and the Reichstag regarding the Poles.

Here, too, the Czar has boldly and bravely broken with state practices and has strengthened the promises of freedom which the grand duke made in his name by the immediate drafting of a code of Polish liberties.

This has been happening whilst Prussia and Austria are quarreling about the dismemberment of the province they have occupied only a few weeks, and which they still have to conquer.

We can confidently expect the happiest results from the Czar's boldness in smashing the bureaucracy and placing himself at the head of a new Russia. He has given full liberty for the most violent criticisms in the Russian press; he desires to work hand in hand with the Russian people for the defense of the fatherland, and every one knows the new government is being formed with energetic men who will keep in close touch with the Duma.

As though emphasize the irresistible energy with which he has thrown himself into Russia's new regime, we now see the Czar personally take supreme command of the armies after having split up the powers of the Grand Duke Nicholas, whose failings were never heard of in France.

By his telegram to President Poincaré, the Czar asks Europe to bear witness to his supreme resolution. Nicholas II. places himself at the head of his people for the full accomplishment of his duty as a soldier.

From afar our gallant men in the trenches send him a war salute, signifying their belief in an inevitable victory for the liberated peoples.

## DEPOSED LEADER SENT TO CAUCASUS BY ORDER OF CZAR

"Little Father" Now Directing Destinies of Russia's Armed Forces.

GIVES WORDS OF PRAISE  
TO FORMER CHIEFTAIN

Russian Tradition That Emperor Should Lead in Times of Grave Peril.

DUTY NOW IMPELS HIS STEP

Post Assigned to Fallen Warrior Is of Comparatively Small Importance.

## Czar Nicholas True to Russian Tradition

THE transfer of Grand Duke Nicholas to the Caucasus and the Russian Emperor's assumption of command of all his land and sea forces has caused surprise among the allied nations, but the opinion is expressed that the Emperor merely is following Russian traditions, and that the Russian troops will give a better account of themselves in the knowledge that "the Little Father" is personally directing their efforts.

PETROGRAD, September 8 (via London).—Grand Duke Nicholas has been transferred to the Caucasus by Emperor Nicholas. The Emperor took this action on assuming command of the military and naval forces of Russia. He appointed the grand duke viceroy of the Caucasus and commander-in-chief of the army of the southern front. In relieving the grand duke, the Emperor addressed this communication to him:

"At the beginning of the war I was unavoidably prevented from following the inclination of my soul to put myself at the head of the army. That was why I entrusted you with the command-in-chief of all the land and sea forces. "Under the eyes of all Russia, Your Imperial Highness has given proof during the war of a steadfast bravery which has caused a feeling of profound confidence and called forth the sincere wishes of all who followed your operations through the inevitable vicissitudes of war."

DUTY TO HIS COUNTRY  
IMPELS HIM TO STEP

"My duty to my country, which has been entrusted to me by God, impels me to-day, when the enemy has penetrated into the interior of the empire, to take supreme command of the active forces, and to share with the army the fate of war and to safeguard with it Russian soil from attempts of the enemy. The ways of Providence are inscrutable, but my duty and my desire determine me in my resolution for the good of the state."

"The invasion of the enemy on the western front, which necessitates the greatest possible concentration of civil and military authorities as well as the unification of command in the field, has turned our attention from the southern front. At this moment I recognize the necessity of your assistance and I appoint you viceroy of the Caucasus and commander-in-chief of the valiant Caucasian army."

"I express to Your Imperial Highness my profound gratitude and that of the country for your labors during the war."

GRAND DUKE'S NEW POST  
IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE

The post to which Grand Duke Nicholas has been transferred is of relative unimportance, compared with his former office as commander-in-chief. The Caucasian campaign presents only a minor aspect of the war, the Russian and Turkish forces involved there being comparatively small.

It is a Russian tradition that the Emperor, the "Little Father," should in person lead his armies, particularly at a time of grave peril, and it is possible that sentiment may have played a large part in the removal of the grand duke. This idea would be further supported by the fact that his military ability has been loudly praised by military observers.

Grand Duke Nicholas has been described as the idol of his men in the field. He has treated his officers with marked severity, however, his punishments of them having been swift and hard, and having resulted in some ill-feeling in bureaucratic circles. In return, the grand duke is credited with having just cause for complaint at the manner in which the administration at Petrograd failed to support his men with arms, ammunition, provisions and hospital supplies.

Grand Duke Nicholas took an active part in the Russo-Japanese War, making a distinguished record, and he was made president of the Council of National Defense of the Empire in 1906. He was appointed commander-in-chief early in August of last year.

EUROPE IS MYSTIFIED  
BY RUSSIAN ACTIONS

[Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch.] LONDON, September 8.—England and practically all Europe were mystified